party tickets placed in the field. I believe the effect of these amendments on the financial fu-

effect of these amendments on the financial fu-ture of the State cannot be otherwise than most

beneficial, as the source from which the greater

part of our burdensome State debt has sprung, namely: the issue of warrants year by year in

excess of the revenue is thereby forever out off.

The debt and taxation are so limited and defined

that when peace is once more restored to us capi-tal can find investment here without fear of op-

pressive taxation, and even our creditors, I think,

will eventually find in the greater security of their new obligations, and the great certainty of

the prompt payment of their interest, principal

and interest alike being secured under the sol

emn guarantee of the constitution of the State, many compensations for the apparent loss on the

face value of their bonds. Previous to the rati

fication of the funding law by the people a num-ber of the creditors of the State availed them

selves of its provisions, and now that the binding

force of the law is placed beyond question,

come forward to find their bonds.

presume that most of the other creditors will

"A difficult and responsible duty will thus be

thrown on the funding board. As at present con-

stituted that board consists of the Governor

urer, Auditor, Speaker, and fiscal agent. Its

operations thus far have been for the most part

guarded and conservative, and marked by the disposition rather to discourage than encourage

any large amount of funding until the statutes

of law should be finally settled. Now that the number of bonds presented for funding is likely to be increased, I think a change in the composi-

tion of the board is desirable. It seems to me

right, for many reasons, that the funding board should not be composed of State officers; and i

suggest that in this matter, which affects so

argely the interests of the business community

the annually elected presidents of the Cham-ber of Cemmerce, Cotton Exchange and Mer-

chants' Exchange of New Orleans, ex officio, to

gether with two citizens of known standing, to be selected by them, might very properly be con-

stited the board. I carnestly commend this sub-

ject to your early consideration as one of great importance to the credit of the State. I further

recommend that the funding of the debt and the

obligations of the State be regulated by law in such manner as will enable the officers of the

State and all taxpayers and creditors of the

State to resist the funding of any illegal evi-

dence of debt by adducing evidence to establish

their invalid character. Next in urgency to the

STATE PINANCES

the city of New Orleans demands your attention. The debt of the city, built up during a series of

years of maladministration of city affairs, sided

by unwise legislative enactments, is now so

the interest payments has become an almost in-

milerable burden upon the property of a large

class of worthy and law-abiding citizens who en-dervor to pay their taxes when due, and an ex-

cure to other citizens, generally of greater means

and less respect for law, to refuse payment of any taxes at ali. The expenses of the city for a con-

siderable period have annually exceeded its rev-

some and the volume of its floating and bonded

debt has thus increased, year by year, with ac-celerating rapidity. With a view of checking

this alarming tendency, I submitted to the last

proved by the Chamber of Commerce and the

then city council, prohibiting any further in-crease of the city debt in any form or under any

pretext, and providing, under severe penalties.

that after the 1st of January, 1875, no warrant or certificate of debt should be issued by any officer

of the city except against cash actually in the reasury. This amendment was passed by the

Legislature, and though opposed at the late elec-

tion on the same unreasoning principles as the

was ratified by the people, and now forms a part of the constitution of the State." He recommends

a large number of measures, and adds: "I cannot

too persistently urge upon you, gentlemen of the

Legislature, the great importance of at once car

rying into effect the reforms and reductions of

public avpenditures which I have indicated and

which will enable us by economy, thrift and good

reditors and to ourselves so to administer our

affairs as to secure to the holders of our bond

our taxpayers and people generally that relie

from oppressive burdens which will increase the prosperity of the State and bring emigration and

capital once more within our borders. I assure

State and city expenditures and further reduction

In conclusion Governor Kellogg says: "You

cannot be unaware that throughout a large por-tion of the State a condition of anarchy and vio-lence has more or less prevailed for some time

past, that the laws have been disregarded, blood

the whole people, let me beg of you to take im-

mediate measures to secure the enforcement of that obedience to law without which

NO CIVILIZED COMMUNITY CAN PROSPER.

\*No amount of mismanagement, no oppressive taxation, no usurpation of office, if such there

be, can satisfactorily explain to the people of other communities the fact that there is less se-

curity of life in Louisiana than in almost any

other State of the other. That grave crimes are

committed and go unpunished of justice, the criminals often having the sympathy of the com-

munity; that assessination for political reasons is practiced and applauded, and that in the whole of the northwest of Louisiana there is

scarcely a town where a peaceful, industriou

himself a Republican and be permitted to pursue

his avocation without annoyance or molestation. So long as lawlessness is known to prevail our railroads will remain unfinished, and capital and

emigration will seek other fields for investment,

THE GREAT NEED OF LOUISIANA IS PRACE.

"The evils complained of are infinitely less in-urious to the credit and prosperity of the State than the sanguinary riots which have marked

our history during the present year, and let me

add, gentlemen, by way of solemn warning, that when, as we have recently seen in this city, the

very children, taught by the example of their

elders, are permitted to resort to violence to en

force their peculiar opinions, we are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. Armed political

organisations that have recently been formed throughout the State are for the moment united

by a common interest, but the time will come

when they will no longer have a unity of purpose and then the lesson they have been taught tha

force can triumphantly override law may un-

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that no one

happily lead to other scenes of violence and

can more earnestly desire some final settlemen of the difficulties that for ten years have dis

turbed the State than I do myself. But I have

responsibilities I cannot shirk. I am sustaine

by the courts, and recognized by the President as

the executive of the State, and until 1 am legally relieved, I am bound to discharge the

duties of the office to the best of my ability. If I

have been guilty of corruption or malfensance is office it is your duty to at once institute an inves

tigation, but, if the contrary is the case; if, as contend, the facts show that my administration has lightened the burdens of the people, and ad-

vanced the material interests of the State, I ap-

peal to you, gentlemen, and through you to all good citizens, to lay aside the bitterness of polit-

ical rancor, and to co-operate with me in securing the passage of such further measures of reform as

will best secure public welfare, and advance the prosperity of the State."

THE GABLAND-BROOKS EXCITEMENT STILL PRE

VAILS. (Special to the Republican.)
Lette Hock, Ark., Jan. 4.—Captain

with a company of militis, arrived at Pine High

last night under orders from Garland to dispers

would meet there to-day. The people are excite and trouble anticipated. The Gazette says that any attempt to organize the Legislature will be

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW York, Jan. 4 - The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company announce that they have been unable to prepare a statement of the

company's business, as its books have been in the company's business, as its books have been in the possession of the Committee of Ways and Means, but the board of directors have decided to publish, at the earliest day possible, a statement covering all the business of the company from May 31, 1873, to December 31, 1874.

citizen from another State could openly pro

has been shed and the constituted authorities

you that any well-considered measures you may pass, having in view the further reduction of the

of taxation, will promptly receive executive ap

management to meet our interest promptly

to you.

thers which will, doubtless, suggest themselves

other salutary measures of this administrati

reat that the annual tax required to keep up

embarrassed and crippled condition of

condition of the

Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Tres

o'clock, and said he was going to Jackson; said

he had been driven out of his office; I think now his business was to notify the Hepublican party

to help him to be reinstated; notified the men on

Sunday morning to meet at Hickory tree; next morning a notice was printed; it was for the Re-

publican party to meet at Vicksburg on Monday

norning; sent them around by two men. About

75 or 80 men were there that evening, and talked about coming in. Nelson Wells read it to him.

A good many wanted to know what they were

wanted to come in for; told them I did not know, but they must come; met next morn-

ing as the day was breaking; thought all

the colored men in the county were doing the same thing; the order was to meet armed; thought

we were to obey any legal orders of the sheriff:

if the sheriff had told me that the people of Vicksburg had put him out and to arrest them all and put them in jail I would have done so;

five or six years ago I belonged to a society which required colored people to swear to stand by each other. Colonel Furlong administered

the cath. When I saw Croeby in jail I didn't re

ler's men at the time of firing was to kill my men

wouldn't obey orders of preachers to commit vio-

lence: the tickets which we voted are marked

PROPER OF VICKSBURG SMELL HELL.

belief is that Gov. Ames is the responsible per-

son. To, Mr. Williams: This is merely my opin

ion. To Mr. Conger: If Crosby had not been interfered with there would have been no

COL. JON. D. BAIRD

was the next witness examined. The principal

points in his lengthy examination were to the

effect that he was placed in charge of the court-house, when Crosby was forced [to resign by the

taxpayers; that prior to the August election

there were seven military companies here, one of which patroled the city nightly, the object of

which was to prevent fraudulent registration and

disturbances, and secure a fair election: this was

done with the sanction of the acting mayor; men of both parties belonged to those companies;

that he was president of a society of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldies, called the Blue and and Gray, the object of which was the extension

of fraternal feeling. The larger portion of this examination was in relation to the legal forms-

tion of the militia companies, of his having pos

session of the court house and various actions of

the board of supervisors, and at 5 o'clock the com-mittee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morn-

THE ALABAMA INQUIRY.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT MOBILE-

WHAT IT IS CLAIMED THE EVIDENCE ATHRADY

PROVES-THE VIOLENCE AND INTINIDATION TO WHICH COLORED REPUBLICANS ARE SUB-

(Special dispatch to the New York Times.)
MOSILE, ALL., Jan 2.—The Alabama outrage
committee has reached this place, and will pro-

dantly proves the charges of outrageous violence

up by General Order No. 75 that they did not

help whatever to the election officers, except when called upon to assist United States marshals in

the execution of writs issued by the United

States courts. The proscription, social ostracism withdrawal of business and loss of employmen

among Republicans, on account of politics,

voters were lost to the Republican party at the

Thousands of men voted the Democratic ticket

against their conviction, from fear of violence or loss of employment, and many thousands more

failed to vote at all from the same cause. The

Northern people can have no conception of the state of society here, and the testimony taken be-

fore the committee cannot but make a deep im-

publican form of government cannot be main-tained in the State of Alabama without the aid

of the United States troops. The destitution among the colored people on the plantations is extreme. They work under the contract system,

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

\* HOW WITNESSES ARE TREATED.
The following regarding the Louisiana investitation shows how it is conducted and how wit-

esses are treated:
'The Congressional investigating committee

biographical sketch of each witness before he

comes on the stand, giving the time he has lived

everything about him, as well as what he is ex-pected to testify to, and how he is to be cross-examined. The Republican managers furnish

examined. The Revublican managers furnish Mr. Fester with a row questions to put to witnesses, and Mr. Phelps relies mostly on his own wit on the cross-examination of witnesses. The Republican witnesses are generally reluctant to say very much, and suppress much of the

trath for fear of the consequences. In the com

mittee-room it is not an uncommon thing when a Republican witness is on the stand to hear half-suppressed exclamations, such as "Oh, what a lie!" "Just hear that!" etc. While State Sens-

tor T. B. Stamps was to-day testilying, some one standing close behind him made such a remark

to him, and he called the attention of the con

here, what positions he has held, his antecedent

pression. The evidence fully shows that a re-

amounts to a reign of terror and thousands o

ate election from these causes.

ceed at once with the examination of witne

nutreat him for doing to

guson we would make the

trouble.

ing.

JECTED.

## LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

CHAOS TRIUMPHANT AGAIN IN NEW GRIEANS.

LIEUT, GEN, SHERIDAN COMMANDS THE SITUATION-THE DEMOCRATS USURP THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND ARE DISPLACED BY GEN. BETRO-

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—The Republicans had afty-three members, the Democratz forty-nine. The Republicans admitted the Democratic conbestants to crats on the floor of the House, upon a molemn pledge that they would not thrust thomselves by force into their contested seats, but await the organization of the Eouse. When they found themselves in the minority they boldly attempted revolution, forcibly driving the elers from the platform before he finished calling the roll, seeing that if the roll-call was completed ex-Governor Hain, who had the united support it the Estublicans and two Democrats beside, were present the fifty three acting with the Reforcibly stopped, and Governor Hahn was elected Speaker. The Governor's message and a large number of vetoes were subsequently received. After Willia and the other Democrats withdrew,

what to do. The Senate organized with twentysix members out of thirty-six. New Onlhans, Jan. 4 .- At this hour-8 o'clock positions covering the State-house. A regiment of infanter in two columns at narale rest exto the hall. The Metropolitans are being placed in position to provent the near approach of the public to the State-house. A squark of them at Chartress street and on St. Louis street relused to allow persons to pass ou! St. Louis sireet, stating that only members of the Legislature of squad was under the command of a captain. A similar bound will probably be placed at all an pronches to the State house. Eighteen hundred United States troops will be in position to sustain the State government.

Marr and others made incondiary speeches from

restaurant coronice recommending the growd

THE NEWHO REPORTED BILLED last night was only wounded, having been shot man. He was not a member of the

All the doors of the State-house except one ALE SECTRELY BARRIES DED.

Lines of Metropolitans prevent persons passing on St. Louis street from Royal to Chariress, only afficers being admitted. The superior officers, however, admit such persons as they desire within the lines. Both parties are in

CAUCUS IN THE STATE HOUSE All conjectants are admitted. The Republican members claim to have fifty members present this morning.

NOTE THAN PORTY OF THEN SUSAINED In the State-house during the night. The streets in the vicibity are crowded, and hundreds of persons are gathered on the corners. Hon, R. H. Marr was refused admittance by the police, and ex-Governor Hyams, after passing the lines of Metropolitans, was rejused admittance to the precipitate a row, but the indications are that no isturbance of a serious character will occur. There are no indications of the movement of the White League, though refusal to admit such gentlemen as Marr and Hyams creates had feel.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. New ORLEANS, Jan. 4, noon,-The members have assembled in the hall of the House, and are Messrs. Foster and Phelps, of the Congressional committee, have just entered the hall of the House and were seated near the reporters' desk,

declining seats on the platform. The chief clerk called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll. After inishing and annuuncing that there were one hundred and two members, a quorum, present, a motion was immediately made that Hon. L. A. Wiltz, of Orleans, distely took the chair. Here the utmost confusion prevailed. The Speaker appointed a sergeant-atarms and a temperary clerk. Several motions were made and the confusion increased, about fifty members yelling at the top of their voices. made a speech, stating that he would treat all members allke of whatever party or color.

the temporary organization. Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was iden. tical with that of 1808, in which Lowell partici Five members not returned by the board were

declared by a resolution members of the House and took their seats. Order is now (1 p. m.) par-

tially restored. A motion was then offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when the further motion was made to seat the members from the contested rishes there was great excitement, accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, which were fearful to hear. Mr. Murrel protested against Mr. Wiltr as chairman, and stig-matized the course pursued in placing him there as revolutionary.

The motion was then put to admit the members

from the contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement and gesticulations. excitement reach that the sergeaut-at-arms was called upon to seat a member and preserve order The newly-declared members from the contested parishes in question, viz: Bienville, Winn, De Soto and Grant were then duly sworn in by the Speaker. A motion was then made to adjourn which failed. The year and nays were calle for, and the Speaker explained that the year and nave were not in order until such time as a per had not arrived at that point. The motion was then taken and carried with

great shouting and excitement to go into per-manent organization. A. Wilts and ex-Governor Hahn were according put in nomination. Before the clerk proceeded to call the roll Mr. Matthews moved, from his seat, that Mr. Lowell be elected permanent speaker. This excited a storm in the House, but the motion to elect a down after considerable muscular nower. The call was then proceeded with, and upon its conclusion the following result was announced:

A quorum having voted, and Mr. Wilts having received the majority of votes, he was accordingly declared elected. Judge Houston then adminisered the oath of office.

Wilte, 66: Hahn, 2: blank, 1.

The Speaker then addressed the House, while the Radicals continued to gradually withdraw. He said: "In accepting the responsible position able than I occupy, but I will discharge my duies to the best of my ability, and the finger of seorn shall not be pointed at me for dishonorable acts when I retire.'

Mr. Ray addressed the Speaker on a question of privilege, and asked leave to retire from the House, and entered a protest against its organi-

The Speaker then charged the sergeant-atarms to allow no member to go out. Mr. P. J. Trezevant was then put in nomina-

tion for clerk, and was elected.

The swearing in of members then commenced and the Radicals endeavored to move out of the House, and the sergeant-at-arms sought to prevent them. Several scuffles ensued, when, on motion of Mr. George P. Dupre, General D. E. Trobriand was sent for, and cleared the lobby of police and spectators at the Speaker's request.

General De Trabriand, who had been absent for about a quarter of an hour, appeared again at the House accompanied by two officers of his staff, A file of about twenty soldiers had been marched into the corridor leading to the hall, and at the head of the large stair case in the State-house De Trabriand at once stepped up to Speaker Wiltz and asked that Mr. Vigers, the former clerk of the House, should read a letter he held

unable to judge who was clerk, asked permi to have the letters of Governor Kellogg read by his adjutant, which was granted. That officer then read two letters, one of which sitting as the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Viger's clerk would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected and as such returned by the returning board. The other letter contained a request to Gen. Detro.

in his hand. Mr. Trensvant, the clerk elected,

objected; when the General stating that he was

briand to eject those members who had not been returned as elected by the board. Speaker Wiltz protested, and told the General that this was a legality-organized body. Gen, Detrobriand replied that he was a sol-

dier, and only second in command, and that he had to obey the orders of his superior, General Emery, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Governor Kellogg."

Speaker Wiltz maid: "I desire to state to you

again that this House, duly elected, has organized itself by electing me as Speaker, Captain Floyd as serg@ant-at-arms, and Mr. Tresvant as clerk. After presujeation we have seated five gentlemen whose cases have been referred to us by the returning board. Will you eject ?

General Detrobriand said: "Mr. Speaker, I am an officer and must obey orders. I came here alone. I thought that my presence would be sufficient to have these orders obeyed." Speaker Wiltz replied: "I am thankful to you, General, for that. While I recognize in you a gentlaman and officer, and while we submit to

the United States Government, it is my duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to ask you to use force. Until then the five men reluse to leave the room." Gen. De Trobriand. "I do not like to make a show. I do not know members. I should prefer for you to point them out. I will ask them to cave, or will you have me fill the room with sol-

Speaker Wilts. "I cannot permit those members whom we have just recognized as being elected to be put out. My duty is to keep up the dignity of the State of Louisinua as well as yours

is to keep up the United States army." Mr. Dufre at this time offered a report of the Committee on Elections, which declared Jeffer-ies, Luckett and Staffard, of Rapides; Vanghan, Haran and Lamb, of Caddo: Schwing, of Iberia. and Agains, of Avoquelles; to be elected.
General De Trobriand, who had retired, again

advanced towards the Speaker, who said: Gentlemen, be quiet and be men.,... The General then, pointing to Mr. Vigers, exelerk of the House, said that he had been represented to him by Governor Kellegg as slerk of the House, and that he had a list of names of the representatives returned as elected by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz. I protest against Mr. Vigers as having anything to de with this body. He is no longer clerk of this House, his successor having General De Trobriand. This protest will be of

no avail. no avail.

Speaker Wiltz again protested and was joined in his protests by all the Democratic members, who, after much further protesting and counter protesting, left the hall and the State-house in a body and met again on St. Louis street and then adjourned.
Subsequently, Mayor Wilts harangued the crowd in the streets and recited the grievances of

OUN. SHEELDAN'S ORDER.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sheridan:

MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, No. W ORLLAND, January 4-5 p. m. MILITABY DIVISION OF MISSOURI,

Some OBLIANS, danuary 4-8 p. m.

General Grader No. 1.

Under instructions from the President of the
United States, communicated through the Adjuiant General of the army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the
Gull, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkaneae and Missispipi, and the Gulf posts as fareartward and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key
West, Florida, excluding the posts in Mobile
bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the
departments of the Military Division of Missouri,
P. H. Sheridax,
Lieutenant General U.S.A.

OFFICIAL DISPATCE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Gen. Sheridan has sent the following to Secre-

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF MISSOURI, 1 New Unitlans, Jan. 4. 1 Hen. W. W. Beiknep, Steretury of War, Washing It is with deep regret that I have to announce be overridden.

Defining to laws and murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish, or even

ight assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

GOVERNOR RELLOGG'S MESSAGE.

The following are the more important portion of Governor Kellogg's message to the Legisla-Since the adjournment of your predecessors disastrous crevasses in the levees have destroyed the crops in several sections of the State and eed much suffering among the people, produced much suffering among the people, which, however, has been greatly mitigated by the benevolence of citizens of other States, notably Massachusetts, and by the bounty which the General Government has bestowed upon us with unsparing hand. Political disturbances of a grave and widespread character have also seriously impaired the prosperity of the State and retarded its industries. Both these causes have diminished the revenues and prevented the close collection of taxes. Yet, in the year that has

just ended, the receipts have been nearly equal to the expenses "The rate of State and city taxation has been largely reduced, and for the first time for many venrs not one dollar has been added to the nable debt, which, on the contrary, has been sensibly reduced. Calling to mind the unparalleled difficulties the State government has had to encoun-ter since the first day of its inauguration, I may be pardened for referring with pride to these financial results, obtained under such adverse circumstances. The total bonded and floating debt of the State when the present administration came into office was, exclusive of the amount due the fiscal agent, viz., \$150,000, which has since been paid, \$23,933,407.90. The auditor's report of December 31, 1872, states that it was inreased the first year of this administration by the previous Legislatures, vis: bonds issued to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, on a section of — miles of completed railway, under act No. 31 of 1870, for \$125,000, and bonds issued to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, under act No. 18 of 1869, for \$57,60% making a total of \$24,634,407.90. The issue

of the last-named bonds was rendered obligatory

upon me by a decision of the Supreme Court of "The bonded and floating debt has been decreased as follows: Reduction of bonded debt by redemption of past due bonds, \$60,000; by exchange of \$842,220 new bonds for \$1,403,700 bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, \$551,480. Reduction of floating debt by retirement of old outstanding warrants from back taxes, \$600,000; by exchange under the tunding bill, \$182,224.90. Old warrants for \$109,634.96 of consolidated bonds, \$73,089.94. Total reduction of debt under the present administration, \$1,303,569,94. The rate of taxation in the city of New Orleans in 1872, when the present State government came into office, was, State, including schools, 211/2 mills; city, 30 mills. Total 513/ mills. The rate of taxation for the present year, as reduced by the measures passed by the last Legislature, is, State, including schools, 1434 mills; city, 25 mills. Total, 3034 mills, making a reduction of taxation of the city and State under this administration of 12 mills. As the rate of the parish taxation is by law limited. to the rate of the State taxation, and the rate of the State taxation is now limited by constitutional amendment to 1414 mills, including schools, it follows that in no parish of the State, outside the parish of New Orleans, can a heavier tax

than 29 mills be lovied in any one year. "In previous years the State and parish taxes in some parishes of the State reached as high as seventy mills. The act adopted by the last Legislature providing for the funding of the State debt, and the constitutional amendments con-nected therewith, which have since been ratified by the people, form the most important feature in the financial history of the State. When the present State government came into office the public debt, contracted by previous Democratic and Republican Legislatures, was concessedly out of all proportion to the resources of the State, and the incoming administration had to face the alternative of repudiation or comprowith the creditors of the State. Believing that indiscriminate repudiation of obligations of the State, whether justly or unjustly incurred, would be dishonest to our creditors, and eventually dis-astrous to the State, we sought first to test through the courts the validity of such bonds as ware popularly believed to have been issued with-out adequate consideration, and then to effect such adjustment of remaining, valid bonds as would be as fair as possible to our creditors, and afford that relief which was absolutely necessary

to the tax-payer of the State. "It will not be forgotten how carefully each step which led to the passage of the funding bill was considered; how the advice of the Chamber of Commerce and leading business men was asked nd obtained, and, finally, how the State, auxious to pay its just creditors to the utmost limit of its capacity, fixed the sale of funding at a point ten per cent. higher than the limit which perienced financiers who had examined into our resources deemed the State able to pay. In connection with the funding bill 1 recommended to the Legislature the adoption of constitutions amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 limiting the rate of taxation for State purpo initing the rate of santon for State purposes to 19% mills, exclusive of schools; confirming the revenues of each year to the expenses of that year, and prohibiting the issue of treasury war rants in excess of the rorenes. These amendments were adopted by the Legislature and sub-

mitted to the people at the recont election, it is a source of sincere gratification to me to know, though in the blind prejudice of partian warfare the scope and purpose of these amendments were grossly misrepresented and strong efforts were made to defeat them, the reconstruction of the proposed the formula purposed the formula proposed the the people formally approved the financial policy of my administration, and ratified each of the amondments submitted to them by a vote much larger than that east for either of the

TEN THOUSAND APPEALS INVOLVING OVER THREE MILLIONS ON FILE-A FRAR-FUL BAID ON THE TREASURY - PAY-MENTS OF THE MONTH-NAVAL AND POS-The following appointments of postmasters

have been made: Andrew J. Stubbs, Molaila, Oregon: Elias Eckerson, Pine Creek, Nevada; Michael W. Cowley, Spokane Bridge, Washing-PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE WHISKY

TAX. Representative Hoskins, of New York, will today introduce a bill in the House providing for the abolition of all internal revenues, except from tobacco and whisky, with ten cents per gallon added to whisky.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Master Henry L. Green, ordered to special duty connected with the Inter-Oceanic canal survey; Ensign Aaron Ward, to temporary duty on board the Powhatan, on arrival at the European station to report for duty on that station; Master J. H. C. Coffin, detached from the hydrographic office, and ordered to special duty connected with the Inter oceanic canal survey.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE. Pursuant to the act of Congress authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis., a board of army engi neers, consisting of Col. J. N. McComb and Mr. ors Godfrey Weitzell and W. E. Merrill, have been ordered to convene at La Crosse on the 13th instant to comply with the requirements of the act contemplated for their action.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The receipts from internal revenue sources re ported yesterday were \$392,103.78. The recent ad vance in gold is attributed to the heavy shipments made in payment for called bonds returned by parties who do not wish to reinvest in five per cents until the figure al policy of the Government is settled by Congress. The payments made by warrants from the

Treasury during the month of December, 1874. were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, \$5,202,425.39; war, \$2,627,192.05; navy \$5,363,412.51. Total, \$15,085,327.50. The above does not incinde the payments on

account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States. APPEALS IN FRANC CASES.

There are now filed in the Treasury Department and scheduled over 8,000 appeals in what are denominated franc cases. It is known that there are on file with various collectors about 2.600 more, which have not'yet been forwarded to the Treasury Department and scheduled. These appeals are taken from the rulings of collectors of customs to the effect that involces in francs must be calculated at the new coin standard (gold) of 19.3, instead of the old silver standard of 18.6, which ruled under the act of 1846. At the first view it would seem that this difference of seven tenths of a cent could not make any material difference of duty to the importer, as it only amounts to about three and a half per centum. But when it is considered that this addition of three and a half per cent, to the valuation may so change the classification of quality as to bring the importation into a different as to bring the importation into schedule at a higher rate of duty—say, thirty per schedule at a higher rate of duty—say, thirty per cent, ad cent., instead of ten or twenty per cent. valorem, or sixty cents per gallon, instead of forty-the change assumes material importance. It is now estimated that the duties subject t refund under the appeals above mentioned may amount to somewhere from three to five millions o: dollars. The ruling was considered by im-porters as somewhat arbitrary when first enforced, ecause that it affected their contracts badly. Where they had ordered wines the cost not to exceed forty cents per gallon, in ignorance of the change which was to be made in the value of the house calculations made their involces exceed the forty cents, thereby causing a higher rate of duty than they had imagined—equal, perhaps, in some instances, to twenty cents per gallon on

wines or per yard on silks, cloths, etc. This, however, was soon remedied by the adaptation of the importers to the new valuation and a consequent modification of orders. The importers themselves exhibited little interest or anxiety about the change, only so far as it affected the involces or orders pending at the period of its taking place. They always protect them selves by adding what they are compelled to pay to the price of the article, and obtain reimburse, ment from the consumers. But with the numerous custom-house brokers, agents and attorney it was quite different. They saw a nice plum in appeals for refunding of these duties. They began to prepare them by the hundred, with or without the assent of the importers, but generally with their assent and a contract for one half the sum refunded.

It should be borne in mind that these duties. which are legal and just, have been collected and paid, not only by the importer, but by the consumer, so that any refund is a dead loss to the people from the Treasury and a clean steal for the brokers and importers. Refunding will not lower the prices of the goods in the future on mill, or benefit any one whatever, except the few among whom the money is divided. The Secretary of the Treasury has given much attention to the question, and some time since he de-termined to let a sample case go to the Supreme Court for determination, not doubting that the decision of the collector would be sustained Pending the decision of this test case he has de-ferred action on the others, preferring to have the judicial determination of the highest tribunal in the land to guide him in his course. But during this period of abeyance a numerous, arrogan and imperious lobby has arisen, and is now putting forth herculean efforts to influence, not only the Secretary and his subordinates, but also to intimidate the Supreme Court into making a decision in favor of the custom-house half a million to two and a half millions to divide among themselves if they win, and they will not stop at trifies. On the other hand, opposed to this brilliant corruption fund, is an honorable court and an incorruptible Secretary of the Treasury to guard the people's money. The odds

BEECHER-TILTON

THE CIVIL SUIT FOR DAMAGES. New York, Jan. 4.—The civil suit, Tilton vs. Beecher, was called this morning in the Brooklyn City Court before Judge McCue. Mr. Beecher and his counsel were present, but Tilton's law-yers did not put in an appearance. Mr. Shearman, of counsel for defendant, urged that their case go on at ence, as the counsel had the case in the Supreme Court, New York, in which Mr. Beecher was pecuniarily interested. Judge Mc-One finally determined to call the calendar in the sworn in a case which was next before that of Mr. Beecher's, At noon Mr. James H. Drake of Staten Island, who is going to Europe, appeared, and his examination was taken de bene ease. He testified that he was a grain exporter, and two or three days after the publication of the scandalous article in Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly he met Moulton in the Produce Exchange and had a conversation with him in regard to the matter. He asked Moulton what he thought of it, and he replied that it was a falsehood, and if Mr. Beecher's career was not sufficient to give it the lie he was very much surprised. This testimony will be read before the jury when they are empaneled. Mr. Beecher was case before the court had not been concluded up to the present writing.

STRATEGY OF COUNSEL There was quite a legal skirmish, the defence working to have the trial declared on by Judge McCse so that he should try it. In this they succeeded, but according to McCue's own state Instice Neilson to-morrow. The defence it is stated, will, however, then present affid alleging the reasons why the case should be tried before McCue, but unless they are very strong the case will go before Judge Neilson. PENNSYLVANIA. OPERATION OF THE NEW JUDICIARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.- The Pennsylvania Supreme Court commenced its session to-day. A number of opinions were delivered touching cases in different counties of the State. The Allegheny county murder case of Ortwain vs. Commonwea was decided, and the sentence of the court was affirmed. The new courts authorized by the new constitution went into operation to-day. The old District Court, which has been in operation for sixty-four years, is abolished, and the judges now work as common pleas judges.

PERSONAL. The funeral of Ledru Rollin took place in Paris

yesterday. Mrs. Rousby made her first appearance in New

MISSISSIPPI.

INVESTIGATION AT VICESBURG. Vicksning, Jan. 4 .- The committee met at 10 o'clock. The first witness was Dr. Jones M. Hunt, who testified as follows: On the morning of December 7, owing to various rumors, Colonel Miller asked me to go out on the Grove-street road and see if the negroes were approaching; after galloping out five or six miles ran into a body of armed negroes, some of whom cried, "Shoot him;" I asked, "Who is in command?"

Owen sold, and he ordered the men to keep quiets Eacked him what he meant by this proceeding; he said he was going to Vicksburg under Crosby's orders; asked him to ride back with me, which he did; on the way he told me that there were seven hundred armed negroes, and eight huddred on another read besides his own men, and that General Grant and Governor Ames were in Vicksburg; that Creeby was in command of all the blacks, and that he had his orders in writing; after we had ridden some distance I told him if he and his men attempted to so into the city all would be killed; Owen became frantic, and, showing a pistol, said he would or die; I tried to reason with him, and seeing that it was no use, left him I had not proceeded far before he over-took me and secompanied me to near Point Look-out, when Ben. Allen, now acting as doorkeeper of this room, signaled Owen, who stopped, and I came on and reported to Col. Miller what I had TO SECURE CROSEY.

I went to his house and found Ben, Allen there when I told Crosby I wanted him, he declined to go. I started to draw a pistol, and he surrendered; after taking him to the court-house I went out to where Miller's growd was. Col. Miller asked me to get the women and children out of the valley in front, and then to take Owen to see Crosby, which I did: when we saw Crosby he told Ower o lay down his arms and go home; Owen said he would shey the command if I would take him back; when we got back. Owen asked me to please write down on paper, "Tell the damned Radicals to go to hell, for I am done with them, and now intend to act with honest people, and to put this in the papers; he then asked me to get some cavalry out of his rear and he would take his men home; I got some mounted men out of a gap in his rear, and he marched off, while I returned to the court-house; I saw no fighting; the negroes were moving off when I left: I raw some excited men following, and told Colonel Miller, who stopped them. Hupt stated that afterwards he was detailed to attend the wounded. The remainder of his examination developed nothing new except his statement in reply to Conger that he

WOULD HAVE KILLED CROSDY If he lad resisted; for he regarded him as the leader, and the safety of the women and children demanded it; also, that he was Crosby's family physidan, and regarded him as a much better man than those who influenced him.

CHARLES E. PUBLONS

was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Spect I was formerly sheriff; was first appointed by General Ord and elected twice as a Republican; my last term expired last January; I was elected State Senatorat the last election, but both parties voted for me; I was in the Federal army; on the morning of the fight I was in company with Mr. Lanier: I went out on the Jackson road mand, which began firing; I had no command am jositive the negroes fired first; I was armed then as now, (producing a repeater from his pants) pocket;) there was no attack by us; my mission was of peace and defence: the action of the citi . 100 ex-Federal soldiers were in the ranks;

POLITICS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT;

of my personal knowledge I know of no official To Mr. O'Brien: I hold a commission as brigadier general of militia, issued by Governor Pow-ers last January; received orders as such from Gen. Packer last June to gather up arms in the hands of the militia here; think the purpose was to disarm the whites before the August election; Hall's colored company retained their arms think the cause of hostility was the delinquency of the board of supervisors in Crosby's case; there is no objection on the part of the whites to honest and competent colored men holding office; the whites acknowledge all the legal rights of the blacks, and want to live peaceably with them; two colored school trustees were elected last Augast to Congress; know nothing about the color ine; never heard of the conviction of the whites second with the Republican party of the nation; don't think there is any Republican party in Mis-sissippl; was nominated on the Republican ticket for Senator: Governor American and inchest for Senator; Governor Ames and others tried to get me off, but I was elected; two or three colored nen ran against me; the corrupt officials are Dayemport, chancery clerk, and Dorsey and Cardoso, ex-circuit clerks, all colored; had heard charges against Wilson, the coroner, and others during

To Mr. Williams: I don't regard my life as in danger from negroes; had heard threats, but did not fear them.

To Mr. Huribut: Was sheriff and tax collector six years; the office was worth from six to eight thousand a vear: think the present sheriff made nore fame than money; he (Furlong) had made

and saved more money THAN ANY OTHER CARPET-BAGGER.
To Mr. Speer: The attempt to make Crosby give a good bond was only to protect taxpayers, not because he was colored; I never heard any one say his bond was sufficient; I know personally it was not; by legal process we might have made then or twelve thousand dollars out of it, but no more; the bond was for \$100,000. During January the taxes amount to \$150,000. To Mr. Conger: There were fifty or sixty men on Crosby's bond, but we could not make over

\$12,000 out of them. among the colored people on the plantations is extreme. They work under the contract system, get no money, and few of them can make sottlements with their employers, and hence are completely at their mercy. If it were not for the mildness of the climate there would be much suffering, notwithstanding the fact that the cotton crop is one of the best since the war. The colored people do the work, raise the cotton and corn, but the land-owners get all the proceeds. The laborer not only gets nothing for his labor, but at the end of the year is brought in dabt for what it cost him to live during the year. Under all the circumstances it is a wonder that the nearoes remain so true and loyal to the Republican party. The evidence shows that the churches and school-bouses of the colored; people were burned and destroyed by white Democrats, only because the colored people who worshiped and sent their children to school therein were Republicans; that armed white Democrats, in companies of hundreds, visited some of the more intelligent of these colored people, beat them and drove them from their homes.

On the Georgia border white Democrats came to this State and voted not only once, but, in some instances, three times, and led negroes to the polls and made them vots the Democratic telest. At Girard, in Russell county, the polles from Columbus, Ga., surrounded the polls, and kept possession of them all day. The foregoing gives some idea of the way a republican form of government is administered in Alabama. A faise impression seems to have been circuitated that the committee declined to examine into the distribution of bacon to sufferers from the overriow. This is not true. The committee felt inclined to examine into this subject, and took some until impression seems to have been circuitated that the committee declined to examine into the manner of the distribution of hacon having been committed to another tribunal, and expressly excluded from this corn militee, let has also been found that the polls at Spring Hill, Barbout c To General Huribut: The papers here had formerly abused me, like the papers at Memphis used to abuse you, but now the Republican papers are taking up the abuse. POLICEMEN WALSE AND HAYS

were then examined in regard to taking the mayor's proclamation out to meet the negroes, and being fired on while waving handkerchiefs, in which they substantiated the statement of Mayor O'Leary. ANDREW OWENS, COLORED.

a large man, with an unmistakable trace of In-dian blood, and leader of the negroes on the Baldwin ferry road, was the next witness.

Witness, to Mr. Huribut: Live twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on the Lanier place on the Haldwin ferry road; came in on that road the day of the fight with about one hundred and twenty men from Big Lock Bottom; we started about daybreak after the meeting at the blokery tree; Sheriff Crosby told me himself to come in on Monday; my orders were to come armed; he had sent out some letters and bills; my orders were varbal, and were given to me at Montgomery's, col-ored men's store, in Vicksburg, on the Saturday before: Crosby did not state why he wanted us to come; only knew of one written order; it was to Jim Taylor, a leading colored man on the Hall's ferry road; 1 did not read it; I cannot read; when we started thought the negroes of the county generally understood it as we did; I have no mili-tary rank; I did not organize my men; only balf of them were armed, and they with old muskets,

shot-guns and pistols.

He then detailed the meeting with Dr. Hunt, which differed very little from his statement; also his interview with Colonel Miller just out-side the city, which substantially agreed with Colonel Miller's statement. Witness continued: I came to the court-house, where 1 saw Crosby, and asked him what to do; Crosby said," Disband your men and go home;" I said, "All right:" I nt back and asked Colonel Miller to get som cavalry out of my rear, which he did; teld my men to go home: when they got on the

THE CITIZENS BEGAN FIRING, and the men wanted to form in line; 1 told them no; firing was still kept up, and some of my men formed into line, when I draw my revolver and forced them to go on; I soon saw one of my men fall; I then jumped into a ditch, where I was captured; had then fallen back three-fourths of a mile; I think the firing was begun by the

The Congressional investigating committee beld two sessions to-day—at 16 this morning at the custom house, and 8 this evening at the St. Charles hotel. The Democrats are apparently conducting their case with more system than the Republican, sMr. Potter, the Democratic member of the committee, being furnished with a full IF MY MEN BYER PIRED I DID NOT KNOW IT; the firing only lasted ten minutes; John Keamer captured me and told others not to hurt me; saw only three dead man; was put in fall and kept ten days; moved on Vicksburg because I was or dered by Crosby; didn't have time to study i over: never heard there was to be any violence or robbery; had heard of the trouble about Grosby; he never told me what he wanted us to do; saw! did not make any difference, and that there was no danger in coming; the order to Taylor was written; the Rev. Tom Perkins was to have carried it, but had gone home; heard Orosby's order was read at Hickory Tree; thought the others were coming on different roads, but had no com-munication with them; didn't know half of the men that came with me; while in jail I was allowed to see any one I wished; no propositions were made to me to implicate any one to Mr. Williams; thought Orosby had authority as sherto him, and he called the attention of the com-mittee to the fact, and stated that he considered that a species of intimidation. Mr. Pottee con-sured the person making the remark very severe-ly, and warned all present that it must not be

Mrs. Housely made her first appearance in New him when I arrived.

York last night.

To Mr. Speer: Had been in Vicksburg the Pridata a spe that a spe that

THAT SLY SIDE-WINK. A COMPLETE VINDICATION OF MR.

DAWES.

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE SLY SIDE-WINK AT MR. DAWES AND THE REGISTERING OF MR. BECK'S NAME-A BRACE OF NEW YORK REPORTERS CONVICT THEMSELVES OF

FALSE HISREPRESENTATIONS. Below will be found a verbairm report of the Ways and Means Committee at the Fifth Avenue hotel, regarding the reported "sly side-wink" given to Mr. Dawes by the witness Scott, and the allegation that Mr. Heck's name was registered at that hotel "inst above" the name of Bill King, ex-postmuster of the House:

at that hotel "just above" the name of Bill King, ex-postmaster of the House:

New Yors, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Sub-committee of Ways and Meafs met this morning at the Fifth Avenue hotel pursuant to adjournment; present: Mr. Burchard the chairman, Mr. Karson, Mr. Beck and Mr. Nibhack.

Mr. Beck. In several of the papers I find this report of a portion of our proceedings here yesterday in the examination of Mr. Scott:

"By Mr. Dawes: Q. Do you know of any false entries to other parties in the Pacific Mail books? Witness gave Mr. Dawes a sly side-wink and whispered something in his ear in an undertone. The answer was not insisted on."

If Mr. Scott can be found this morning I would like to examine him as to examine the gentleman who wrote this paragraph to see what was the intention of it and the foundation for it. Mr. Dawes is absent this morning, and I think it is due to him and to the country that we should know just what this statement means. If this committee, or any member of it is mixed up with any rescality I want to get at the foundation of it. It is reported here, and perhaps the gentleman who wrote it has done reason for making the statement; I do not know him, but whever he's I think we ought to swear him this morning and hear whas he he's to say. I think that is due to Mr. Dawes. Mr. Dawes may have had some hidden purpose in doing this, if he did it, and as the statement has gone to the country I think we ought to get at the foundation of it.

Mr. Kasson. I do not give the statement that strong interpretation, but the occurrence it describes was utterly invisible to me.

Mr. Beek. The implication in the statement to proach. Was not angry with him. When I got back to Colonel Miller I didn't curse or threaten Crosby. Don't think the object of Colonel Milonly to frighten them. Have no ill-feeling to-ward Colonel Miller's men; believe some of the young men would have killed my men, but the old citizens would not; would think it my duty to obey the Governor's proclamation; don't think the colored people would allow a ne-gro to vote on those not marked, but would not To Mr. O'Brien: The colored people generally belong to societies; I don't think they could do better with their old masters than with any one else; some of my unarmed men thought they would get atms when they got to the city; never said Gov. Ames had ordered the men to meet; did not know my face was hurt until 1 was cap-tured; den't know how it was done; did not tell Murphy I was going to Vicksburg if I had to walk knee-deep in blood; thought Crosby was backed by the Governor; told my men not to in-terfere with the country people; didn't tell Fer-

strong interpretation, out the occurrence it describes was utterly invisible to me.

Mr. Heck. The implication in the same of course, is that Mr. Dawes was endeavoring to hide something; that is the way the world will understand it.

Mr. Kasson. I think Mr. Dawes was on one side of the table and Mr. Soott on the other.

Mr. Boek. No, they were together. The fact is, Mr. Soott merely remarked to Mr. Dawes, "Don't ask me about other people's business," or words to that effect. Will the gentleman who wrote this paragraph tell us who he is?

Mr. Henderson B. Owens, a reporter for several evening papers, avowed that he was the author of the paragraph. He was sworn by the chairman and examined as follows by Mr. Beek:

Q. Are you the gentleman who wrote the paragraph which appears in the evening papers of reserteds? I hold in my hand the New York Krening Express, in which I find it, and I believe that it appeared also in the Post and other papers.

The witness, Will you allow me to see it? To Mr. Conger: Col. Furloug dropped off from is when he lost the sheriff's office; didn't belong to or know of any society which would injure the whites; no black women followed us for plunder or otherwise. To Mr. Huribut: Any of the whites would be glad to get our votes. To Mr. Speer: Capt, Pease who was with Farlong when I took that eath is now United States Senstor; there was no white men in my command; don't know of any white Republicans in the county outside of Vicksburg; did not tell Dr. Hunt that the Governor and Crosby were at the bottom of this; can't say whether the Governor advised Crosby to this, but think he did. To Mr. O'Brien: Mr.

Papers.
The witness. Will you allow me to see it?
The witness read the paragraph.
The witness read the paragraph.
Q. What did you mean by publishing that
statement? A. Why, it is just what I saw occur You saw Mr. Scott give Mr. Dawes "a sly to him ought not to be made public? A. No, sir; 1

diff not.

Q. What did you mean, then, by that form of expression? A. I did not mean anything more than that I saw the witness give Mr. Dawes a wink and whisper something to him, and there was no answer returned to the question.

Q. Didn't you hear the witness say to Mr. Dawes, "I don't want to interfere with other people's business," or "Pon't ask me about other people's business," or words to that effect? A. I did not six.

did not, sir.

Q. Sut you did not intend, you say, to convey the idea that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was endeavoring to conceal anything wreng? A. No, sir: I did not.

Q. Don't you understand that the form of expression you used there was well calculated to ake the country believe that he was doing set. Well, I don't know: I suppose some parties might infer so.

Q. Did not you in writing the statement intend
that they should so infer? A. No, sir, I did not.
Q. Your intention was to give a truthful statement of what occurred here, without intimating that there was any attempt to suppress anything?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. And this is the language that you chose to do it in. Did you make the report of the testimony of Wm. Gave the best seeper of this hotel, which so the this morning! A. No, sir.
Q. Who made it? A. I suppose the reporter of the Tribute. Q. Who mass at the Tribune. Q. But it appears, I believe, in several other papers, as well as in the Tribune? A. I don't know anything at all about it.
Q. Is the reporter of the Tribune present? A. Tangones in.

I suppose so.
Q. Do you know hir. A. I do.
Q. Po you know hir. A. I do.
Q. Please state his name, so that we may call him? A. I guess he will speak for himself.
Q. Please name. \*\* mas if you know him? A. Mr. Taber.
Edmund B. Taber a reporter for the New York and intimidation against Republican voters, and especially against colored Republicans. Not a particle of evidence has been furnished by the Alabama Democrats, or anybody else, that the United States troops in the slightest degree interfered with the election. On the other hand, Romand B. The a reporter for the New York Tribune, sworn and a examined: By Mr. Beek: Q. Did you make this report of the testimony of Mr. Gage, the bookkseper of this hotel, which to nears in the Tribune this morning? A. Yes, sir. Let me read to you the part of it that I have marked: the subordinate military officers were so bound feel authorized to do anything, or extend any

marked:

By Mr. Beck: "Q. State whether W. S. King was a guest of this source at this time? A. He arrived at dinner time on May 20, 1872.

"Q. Do your books indicate the time of his departure? A. Well, his ledger account does; parture? A. Well, his ledger account does; this book does not. "Q. Do you recollect when he left? A. He left on May 31. "Q. Is his name registered in his own handwriting?
"Mr. Kasson to Mr. Beck-Is your name near

it?

"Mr. Beck—Yes; that is why I looked at it.

"The members had gathered around the register and found Mr. Beck's name just above Mr. King's. That fact and Mr. Kasson's remark called forth considerable laughter at Mr. Beck's expense.
"Mr. Kasson—Q. Is his name registered in his own handwriting? A. Yes, str."
Q. I want to know the foundation of that report? A. That is what I saw and heard yesterday.
Q. You say that the hotel register was examined and Mr. Book's mame found in it. I have before me the register of May 29, 1872, containing

4. You say that the notel register was examined and Mr. Heek's name found in it. I have before me the register of May 29, 1872, containing Mr. King's name. Now, look and see if Mr. Eeck's name is there, "just above Mr. King's," or at all. Look all over the register and see if Mr. Eeck's name is there at all during that year. There is Mr. King's name; is Mr. Eeck's name near it? A., (after inspecting the register.) I don't see ". Heek's name is there at all during that year. There is Mr. King's name; is Mr. Rock's name near it? A., (after impecting the register.) I don't see.

Q. Look carefully, and see whether you are not able to say that it is not there. Look over the register for a week before and after that time, if you please, and as long as you please. A., (having again inspected the register.) I do not see it.

Q. Then what was the foundation for your statement that "the members gathered around the register and found Mr. Heck's name just above Mr. King's". A. It was what I understood here from what was said and what was told me.

Q. Is that statement true or false? A. It appears to be false.

Q. You drew upon your imagination for your facts? A. No, sir.

Q. From what course did you get them, then?

A. I made that statement because I understood from the conversation here, which I did not hear very distinctly, that the name was on the register, and also because I was told so by another gentleman, who was nearer to the committee than I was.

Q. Don't you know that Mr. Kasson never asked me any such question as "Is your name rear it?" A. No, sir. I do not know that he did

Q. Don't you know that Mr. Kasson never asked me any such question as "Is your name near it?" A. No, sir, I do not know that he did not; I understood that he did.
Q. And don't you know that I never made the answer that you have put down here: "Yes; that is why I looked at it." Where did you get the information you have printed there? A. I thought I heard it here in the conversation, and so I not it down. Bo I put it down.

2. You thought you heard me say that? A. I can three or four of you gentlemen standing over there sη conversing; I could not hear very distinctly shat was said, but I though I heard.

that.

Mr. Kasson. I wish to say at this point that that is an entire misstatement of all that occurred here, so far as my name is connected with it.

Mr. Beck. And I want it to appear to the country that it is an entire misstatement of what did peour here.

The Witness. Mr. Beck, I assure you that it is not a wilful misstatement. I certainly should not have re-orted it if I had not thought it was correct.

Mr. Beck. You see that you have done the committee great injustice; that your statement of

mittee great injustice; that your statement of what occurred here is not true. The Wilness. I see that I have made a false statement, owing to a misapprehension of what The Witness. I see that I have made a false statement, owing to a minapprehension of what took place.

Mr. Beck. I want the country to understand, and your employers to understand, that when you gentlemen are here by the courtery of this committee, while we want every fact to go upon the record, we do not intend that such migrepresentations as these shall go uncontradicted.

Mr. Kasson. I cannot imagine what protest could have been found for such a statement. Nothing at all libr what is reported there passed between you and one—not a word of it.

Mr. Beck There was no possible foundation, no excuse for it that I can see. I don't want to make any personal complaints, but when gentlemen are invited here by the courtery of the committee I do not intend that they shall be allowed to migrepresent the committee. Andrew levice sworn and examined:

By Mr. Beck: Q. You are one of the House stenographers for committees, and the official stenographers for committees. A. Yes.

Q. Did any such thing take place here as is represented in those papers in the reports about which these gentlemen have been examined? A. No. str.

No. str. Q. Does any such thing appear in your notes?

Q. Does any such thing appear in your notes?

A. No. sir.
Q. You heard what did occur? A. I did.
Q. And no such thing occurred? A. Not at all.
Mr. Tabee. I wish to assure you again, Mr.
Beek, that here was no intentional missistement to my part. I did not intend to mirrepresent you in any way.

Mr. Beek. You can see very readily, sir, how the public would be misited by your statement, made without any foundation in fact, or any excess, so far as I can see. Nothing whatever took place here that would, by any possibility, indicate or suggest that my name was on that register near Mr. King's, or that I was here in connection with him, or here at all at or about

the time when he was here. I can see no other object in making such a statement but to misrep, resent; and that is why I desired to have a full

explanation here.

Air. Taber. You were not thought of by me at all in any such connection. FRANCE.

CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. London, Jan. 4 .- Paris dispatches state that another conference between leading members of the Assembly and President MacMahon was held at the Elysee last Saturday. A semi-official note is published concerning the proceedings. It says that in response to an appeal from President MacMahon, each Deputy explained the ideas of the party he represented with perfect frankness. No further details of the meeting are given, but the note concludes with the hope that the conference will dispel the misunderstandings and efface disagreements. The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs that the note signifies that no parky s willing to sacrifice its pretensions. Misunderstandings have, indeed, ceased, for the impossibility of an agreement is no longer denied. Other special correspondents make similar reports. It is said that apon the meeting of the Assembly M. Balbie or M. Dufaure will demand immediate debate on the constitutional bills, or the dissolution of the House in event of the refusal.

Paris, Jan. 4.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly was held yesterday in the Depart-ment of Haute Pyrenees—the Bonapartists, Republicans and Septennalists each have a caudidate in the field. Thus far only partial returns have been received. They indicate that no choice has been made, each of the candidates having about the same number of votes.

NEW YORK CITY DEST.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW MAYOU. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-Mayor Wickham, in his message to the council condemns the system by which the common council and mayor of the city have been almost entirely shorn of power right-fully belenging to them, by reason of delegation of the power to the heads of departments and ons, through which the city really has been governed, by the Legislature at Albany, and evidence is conclusive that officers of the city departments have thought more of the influence could command than of their official duties. The mayor claims that "home rule" should prevail in the common council. He says he is not in a position to state what the liabilities of this city really are, but according to information from the comptroller, that which has assumed the form of one or the other of various descriptions of bonds and stocks issued by the city was, on December 31, \$141,863,000. In addition to this, there is a floating debt variously estimated at from ten to twenty millions. The estimated expenses of the city for the coming year are \$36,956,472. He devotes considerable space to improvements of the city, and says the wooden pavements are neither

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

ORGANIZATIO OF THE BOSTON COUNCIL. Hoston, Jan. 4.—The City Council of Hoston organized this morning. King Kalakaua was resented to the members of the Board of Aldernen. Mayor Cobb's address places the total unded and unfunded debt of Boston at the close of the year at \$44,719,123, being an increase over 1875 of \$1,252,818, and the net debt of the city at

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYS NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- The new Board of Aldermen of this city organized to-day. The Brooklyn Common Council organized this evening.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS AND COURTS. The city councils were organized to-day; Robt. W. Downing was elected president of the select councils, and A. Wilson Hensrey was re-elected for the common council. The board of education also organized; Mr. Hall, of Stanton, being repleated president. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Furman H.

Sheppard took the position as District attorney, in place of Wm. B. Mann, defeated at the last ALBANY, Jan. 4.-The Democratic Assembly

caucus to-night nominated Jeremiah McGuiro Speaker, and Hiram Calkins Clerk of the House CENTENNIAL

THE SPANISH COMMISSION PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 .- The Director General of the Centennial Commission is in receipt of correspondence from the Spanish Governm o represent Spain in the Exposition. The body is composed of sixty-one persons, of whom Emilio Castellar is president, Don Francisco De Paula, vice president; Candan y Acosta Don Lampeano, Figuerous Ben Alexandra Gueolstard and Eduardo Gapet y Artina, ex-Minister of Finance and Justice, and Ion Jose Emelio De Santos, late vice president of the commission to Vienna, Ri-

cardo A. Palomino, Spanish Consul, will for the THE MARKETS.

Baltimone, Jan. 4.—Cotton strong and advanc-ing, receipts decreasing; low middlings, 13400 13%. Flour quiet and steady-Howard Street and Western superfine, 4@434; do. extra, 434@534; do. family, 634@634; City Mills superfine, 4@434; do. extra, 43(@8)4; do. Rio brands, 814(0634; do. family, 64684. Wheat quiet and steady-No. 1 red Western, 121; others unchanged. Corn firmyellow Southern, 82@83; mixed Western, 83, 6414@65; do. mixed, 64. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Western butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong, with an advancing ten-dency, 1854@2054. Whisky dull and nominal, \$1.

Sugar firm, 10%@10%. DUTCH JAKA FORFEITS HIS PARDON. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Jacob Wagner, other-wise Dutch Jake, who has been four times committed to the Eastern penitentiary, aggregating twelve years, is now in the dark dungeon for insubordination. His pardon, under the commutation law, was signed by the Governor the other When taken out of his cell Jacob declined putting on his old clothes, and insisted on having new ones. When ordered back into his cell he showed fight, and the guards were obliged to carry him in. The Governor has since withdrawn his pardon, and the prisoner will now have to serve out the balance of his term, which is some-

GOING TO STEEP IN A THEATRE

thing over nine months.

(From the Troy Whig.)
A gentleman who visited the opera-house on Monday night was unconsciously an actor in a side drama of his own making, in the following manner: He occupied a balcony seat quite alouf from others, where, in his retirement, he fell all the clatter of the orchestra, the storm of plaudits, and the usual jam and rush for a speedy exit after the final dropping of the curtain, even of another day, and the small hours had counted on until four, Mr. — slumbered.

He awake with a sense of extreme chilliness and a decided impression of the surrounding chaotie gloom. He reached out for the pillow on which he supposed he had been lying, but found only a narrow seat, on which he was sitting apright. A thousand thoughts rushed through his mind. Perhaps he had been kidnaped or drugged, or waylaid and beaten and left for dead. Searching his pocket, he found a breken match, (it was more precious at this mounent than a rarogem of the ocean,) which he lighted with much cantion, less it might prove a failure, when he discovered that he was in the opera-house, and that "the lights had fied and all but him had departed." of another day, and the small hours had counted on until four, Mr. — slumbered. that "the lights had fled and all but him had departed."

The question, "How shall I get out?" was them all-absorbing; for the geatleman knew full well that the watchmen who were on duty would "shoot him on the spot" for a burgiar If he made a move. So he yelled "Pire!" at the top of his voice, and while the watchmen were endeavering to ascertain whence came the alarm, the gentleman "rose up and desired to explain" the cause of his presence at the opera-house. "All's well that ends well," said the gentleman, as he left the watchmen; but he found on reaching the street-lamp that his new hat had been stolen and an old one left in its stead.

FEMALE GRACE WILL TELL. A chemiloconatic writes that the women should down their clothes, instead of borrowing beauty from them. She goes on: "No doubt comforted spines and grasshopper-hended shoulders need the friendly-softening of the lace-edged and raffled chemise band to give them a shadow of pulpy limbs ery out for the flowing outlines of waistful skirted enormity to load a deceptive grace to their unlovely proportions. Put them all in chemileons, and you'll scon pick out the sham Vanussei Grace will tell in a chemileon. Away with uscless drapery! Give us the chemileon or give us death! It is the only test of fo-male beauty left in this day of founces and panlers and paint and padding, and the non-progressive howlers, corseied and twisted and weided by a false art and unhely fashion, must give away to the righteous reformers who, confident in their strength and besuty, are not ashamed to court the test, and who bravely encase their plump love-lines in the comfertable sunbrace of the graceful chemileon." This has called forth a response from "Kittle Chorer," who says: "Shanty of form will betray itself. There is a tell-tale about the whole affair. There is no counterfeiting in the genuine, nest, trim, well-built minimated being, whose dainty little foot now and then people from bounath the folds of the dress, as much as to say, all the well-built minimated being,